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Objectives of this survey were: (1) to review existing data on public library progress in Kansas since 1956 and to identify needs for further study, (2) to relate the data to public library standards and to the purpose of the Library Services and Construction Act, and (3) to recommend guidelines for planning for state-wide library development. It was found that although there is a growing awareness of the need to expand educational facilities and services in Kansas, including libraries, there is much left to accomplish. Recommendations include: (1) suggested topics for surveys and studies, (2) needed standards for a state library system, (3) a plan for division of the state into eleven library regions, with the State Library Advisory Commission to give localities needed direction for regional library cooperation, (4) suggestions for the type of U.S. Office of Education allocations to be requested by the State Librarian and the State Commission, and (5) a program of state grants-in-aid to support the development of a state-wide system of library service. Appendices give statistical information basic to Kansas library development, a population analysis of Kansas counties, data on library financing in Kansas counties, suggested library regions, and a bibliography of 33 items. (JB)

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PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN KANSAS SINCE 1956

A Review Including Recommendations

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

By S. Janice Kee

March, 1966

Kansas State Library Advisory Commission

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PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN KANSAS

SINCE 1956 - A REVIEW, INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS

by

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March, 1966

This report, which was undertaken at the request of the Kansas State Library, was prepared during the period, December 1, 1965 - March 11, 1966.

The recommendations contained herein are submitted to the State Librarian and to the members of the State Library Advisory Commission for their consideration.

S. Janice Kee

March 11, 1966

Emporia, Kansas

PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN KANSAS
SINCE 1956 - A REVIEW, INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS

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PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN KANSAS SINCE 1956 - A REVIEW, INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

In late October of 1965, the Kansas State Library asked the Department of Librarianship, Kansas State Teachers College, to study its current program of library development and recommend guidelines for future library planning. An agreement was drawn up between the College and the State Library Advisory Commission which stated the aims of the study activity as follows:

1. To review and summarize existing data on the quantity, and quality of public library service in Kansas; to identify needs for further study,

2. To relate the data to public library standards and to the purposes of the Library Services and Construction Act with regard to state-wide planning, and

3. To recommend guidelines for future planning for state-wide library development.

It was agreed that Dr. Robert E. Lee, Chairman of the Department of Librarianship, would supervise the study activity; that S. Janice Kee would assume major responsibility for the work on the study and that additional members of the Library school faculty would serve as committee members to advise on the work. The four-member faculty committee, then, included Dr. Wallace Houk and Eileen Noonan. This committee held two meetings.

The Memorandum of Agreement also provided that the State Librarian, LeRoy Fox, would name a state-wide advisory committee to examine and offer advice on progress reports and make recommendations for action on the final version of the report. This committee was named and held two discussion meetings on January 8, and March 5, 1966. The members of the Advisory Committee were as follows:

Donald Bonjour, Lenexa
Dr. Joe Kraus, Manhattan
Mrs. Beryl Liegl, Emporia
Mrs. Lois York, Junction City
Mary Hall, Topeka
Willard Dennis, Kansas City
Ford Rockwell, Wichita
Mrs. Louise Barker, Oskaloosa
Mrs. Ernestine Gilliland, Hutchinson

Named to serve as resource persons for the committee were:

Dr. James W. Drury, Lawrence
Dr. Kenneth Beasley, Topeka
LeRoy Fox, Topeka
Jim Beasley, Topeka

Dr. Robert E. Lee, Dr. Wallace Houk, Eileen Noonan and S. Janice Kee of the Department of Librarianship attended the meetings of the Advisory Committee.

METHODS AND SOURCE OF INFORMATION

EXISTING DATA:

The first step was to examine the "existing data," and to study the Kansas Library Law, selected issues of the Kansas Library Bulletin, the State Plans for use of funds under the Library Services Act (later the Library Services and Construction Act), and the State Library agency's reports to the U. S. Office of Education on use of funds under these federal acts. In addition, the following reports were reviewed:

The several 1965 regional meetings in Kansas on developing library systems.

Drury. The Kansas Traveling Library Commission: An Administrative History, 1965.

Drury. Recent Developments in Financing Public Libraries in Kansas, 1965.

Drury. Library Finance Handbook, 1964.

Kansas Legislative Council. Survey of Library Services in Kansas, 1965.

Higher Education Facilities' Commission. Survey of Library Space Needs in Colleges and Universities in Kansas, 1965.

Government Research Center. Library Trustee Workshops, Colby and Dodge City, 1957 and Extension of Municipal Service to Fringe Areas, 1959.

French. Library Management Handbook, 1964.

French. The Traveling Library Story: A report of the first four years under the Library Services Act, 1961.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Kansas Educational Directory, 1965-66.

Kansas Legislative Council. Community Junior Colleges, 1964; Comprehensive Educational Survey of Kansas, A Summary, 1960; A Suggested School Foundation Finance Program for Kansas Public Schools, 1962; State Aid to Local Units of Government, 1963; and School Legislation Enacted in 1965; A Memorandum, April 29, 1965.

Kansas Traveling Library Commission. Stevens County, A Study, 1959; Grant County, 1960; and Seward County, 1960.

The Eighteenth Decennial Census of the U. S. Census of Population ... Part 18, Kansas. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

It was determined very early in the study phase of the project that the existing data was not sufficiently comprehensive for sound state-wide library planning. It was noted there had been no recent survey of public library personnel--who they are, where they are and their qualifications for library work. Little is known about the quantity and quality of library materials in the state, and how the use of these materials are regulated. Although there is a published Union List of Serials and other

selected lists which show the holdings of larger academic libraries, there is no comprehensive state-wide guide to the library collections in the state which describes the conditions under which these collections may be shared by libraries.

Most conspicuous was the absence of any compilation of the present level of local financing of public libraries. Needed also was some knowledge of the characteristics of the population to be served by libraries.

It was not possible because of the time factor to conduct field surveys to obtain the data needed on personnel and library materials, but the Kansas State Library, with the assistance of the Property Valuation Department, compiled information on the present method and levels of public library financing. This information was provided in chart form, by county, showing name of county, names of all public libraries and class of city in which they are located, the 1966 tax levy for public library purposes and amount of the anticipated income. The potential library income was shown in three categories: (a) amount the maximum local municipal tax would yield, (b) amount of a maximum county wide tax, and (c) amount of the "systems tax"--that is, the yield of a one-half mill levy on area in the county not presently taxed for library purposes.

Using the 1960 U. S. census report for Kansas, the Kansas State Teachers College Department of Business provided a brief population analysis by county, showing age, educational attainment, school enrollment, and level of personal income.

This review of public library development is not a study or survey of library conditions in Kansas in the traditional sense. It is a review of materials at hand and an assessment of the progress and direction of public library development since 1956. The writer reviewed the data in relation to (a) library law and standards, and (b) precedents and practices in the development of library systems across the country, and (c) the feasibility of organizing systems of regional cooperating libraries. In the process of regional delineation for library purposes, the writer considered, in so far as possible with the existing data, four factors: (1) existing library resources (library strength), (2) a population base of 100,000, (3) a financial base to assure library adequacy, and (4) geographic characteristics, including highways, etc.

This review does not include a survey of the functions, resources and services of the Kansas State Library nor other state-supported libraries, for example, those in corrective institutions.

Some propositions concerning the readiness of Kansas for systems development have been stated; and in light of the writer's experience, value judgments enter into the report and into the final recommendations.

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF DATA:

The work of Drury and French, together with the Kansas Library Bulletin, were particularly useful in tracing the history of public library establishment and development in the State. The latest Legislative Council Report, Survey of Library Services in Kansas, provided basic information on the status of public libraries in 1964, and pointed out the urgent need for joint planning among all types of libraries. The more recent governmental

research reports relating to public schools and junior colleges and the resulting Acts of the Kansas Legislature, which are referred to later, revealed important educational trends and, to some extent, the willingness of the State Legislature to enact laws to meet present-day educational needs.

A review of the number and location of unified public school districts was made as an indication, to some degree, of local attitude toward institutional change.

No attempt was made to summarize fully the existing data, but certain basic facts and some general impressions about the nature of these facts, in relation to current trends in the development of library systems, are described as background information for the recommendations which are stated in the last section of this report.

A DECADE OF LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT:

Historically, public library development as a concern of state government was first evidenced in Kansas in 1899, when, upon the urging of an organized women's group, the Traveling Library Commission was established. This agency operated under a law that had little change for over sixty years. The 1963 Legislature reorganized the libraries in state government, abolished the Traveling Library Commission and transferred its functions related to public library extension to the State Libraries of Kansas.

By and large, municipal government has accepted its responsibility for starting libraries, but not for their growth and development. Since 1870, over 300 local public libraries have been established. However, reports show that only eight of these have an annual income of over $50,000. Some thirty-nine additional libraries have an income between $10,000 to $50,000. While it might be said that the state Traveling Library's operation, "books by the box," led to the establishment of many community libraries, it can hardly be said that these libraries, by 1966 standards, are serving the needs of the citizens of Kansas. The 1965 Survey of Library Services in Kansas clearly points out the inadequacy of most of the state's public libraries. It should be noted, also, that about 28% of the population have no public library service but that about 41% of the people live in the first class cities that maintain the best of the public libraries.

Nationally, the year 1956 is considered a bench mark year in public library development. New national standards for public library services were published, and the first federal aid for the extension of library service to "rural areas" (under 10,000 population) was made available to the states. To qualify for this aid, a State Plan was, and still is, one of the major requirements. Though extensive discussions had been carried on by a Kansas Committee to Plan a State-Wide Extension of Library Service, Kansas was not legally authorized to participate in the federal aid program until 1957-58 after enabling legislation was passed.

A review of the general aims of the first four State Plans for the use of federal funds shows that there was appropriate recognition of the condition of a neglected state library extension agency and the tremendous gap between the status of Kansas public libraries, as a whole, and the national standards for library services. These aims were stated as follows:

(a) To strengthen the state agency.
(b) To develop awareness of responsibility for local support of libraries and systems of libraries at governmental level--large enough and supported well enough to approach ALA standards,

(c) To set a pattern through study, evaluation and demonstration for libraries with either county or regional support and through service centers to affiliate libraries for mutual benefits, strength and cooperative enterprises.

The activities that followed during the years 1958-1963 were well within the scope of these aims and contributed greatly to the readiness of localities to move ahead in developing library systems. Notable among these activities were improved quarters, added professional staff, books and materials and equipment for the Traveling Library Commission; improved quality of service, training opportunities, deposits of books, county-wide studies, better publications and library demonstrations for the localities. The first regional library in the state, (Wabaunsee and Pottawatomie Counties) was established in 1962 as a result of a demonstration program.

The State Plans for 1964-65 and 1965-66 have maintained the earlier provision for strengthening the Public Library Extension Division, but they have shifted the emphasis from building and maintaining a strong centralized library collection at the state level (to serve as a backstop for local libraries) to the decentralization of this book collection. These Plans also emphasize the establishment of regional reference and resource centers. The Fiscal '66 Plan provided for seven regional "planning grants," of different amounts ranging from $18,000 to $35,000 to be allocated for the purpose of promoting systems of cooperating public libraries.

LIBRARY RESEARCH AND LEGISLATION:

Periodic library research and updating of the laws are essential elements of a state-wide program of library development. In March, 1964, the Legislative Council approved a proposal to study Kansas public libraries. This study, Survey of Library Services in Kansas, appeared in print in October, 1965. In the meantime, the Legislature enacted House Bill No. 621, providing for the establishment of regional systems of cooperating libraries. This new law, commonly referred to as the "systems law," is a very important step toward achievement of better library services in the state. It is important to note, however, that this is a single step, and there are many steps yet to be taken in achieving the goal, "adequate library services to all citizens of the state," which is one of the stated purposes of the law.

Since the "systems law" is relatively new, it might be useful to review in this report its major provisions. The theme of the law is library cooperation. It implies the use of county boundaries in the establishment of "regional systems of cooperating libraries." It is a permissive law in that localities are not required to enter into systems. In fact, they may petition to the State Commission to be excluded if they regularly levy one-fourth of a mill or more of tax for support of a public library. The law provides for a widely representative governing board for the system. Additional counties may be added to the system from time to time. There is a wide range of services that may be contracted for, including services of institutions of higher learning. Any available state and federal funds may be used for the expenses of the regional systems. In addition, the systems board may levy a one-half mill of tax to be used for library purposes on all taxable property within the boundaries of the systems of cooperating libraries not already taxed for public library purposes.

The "systems law" is regulatory in that it requires (a) local planning of a systems program, (b) resolutions from local library boards indicating interest and attitude of such boards toward the establishment of the regional systems of cooperating libraries, (c) local support at a satisfactory level and "such other information as may be requested by the state librarian," (d) that localities must meet requirements of "rules and regulations establishing standards" as set forth by the State Library Advisory Commission. These regulations include certification of system librarians and "such other matters as the State Commission may deem advisable."

The language of the law does not assure any degree of quality of library service except as may result from the Commission's Rules and Regulations, and standards.

LIBRARY-RELATED STATE LEGISLATION:

Public libraries and all school and college libraries supported by public tax funds are a part of government. All libraries are a part of education. Libraries, then, cannot be isolated from the main stream of governmental and educational trends. A careful review of the Kansas State laws of the past several years indicate that a number of significant legislative measures to benefit schools and colleges have been enacted. The year of 1965 was a banner year, including the school foundation program, revision and extension of the school unification law, and the establishment of a state system of community junior colleges. The intent of the 1965 Kansas State Legislature seems clearly to be favorable to expansion and extension of educational facilities, improvement of the quality of educational programs through larger units of service, and an orderly program of establishing area vocational-technical schools, junior colleges and library systems throughout the state. This legislation has important implications for the development of regional library systems. For example, one new law (Chapter 417, Laws of Kansas, 1965) requires a State Plan for not more than twenty-two community junior college areas in the state, and each such area must have taxable valuation at a given level and a minimum number of students. In other words, a junior college area must have suitable financial base and population base. It should be noted also that state grants-in-aid are available to junior colleges and area vocation-technical schools, but only if certain standards are met.

COUNTY PARTICIPATION IN LIBRARY SYSTEMS:

Of the over 300 public libraries in the state, well over 200 are operated by municipalities. There are fourteen legally established county libraries and twelve additional counties that finance public library service by contract with a municipality. The new "system law," however, implies more wide-spread county participation in providing public library service.

Consider that national library standards call for a minimum of 100,000 population as a base for planning, establishing and maintaining the services of a public library system. Consider, also, a basic principle in library development--<u>building</u> on <u>strength</u>. What are the possibilities in Kansas? Just over half of the 105 counties in Kansas (55) have a population of less than 10,000; twenty counties have less than 5,000; thirty-one are in the population bracket of 10,000-25,000; fifteen are in the 25,000-100,000 bracket; and only four have over 100,000 population. In other words only four counties have a population base large enough to support standard library services on a single county basis. In all other cases, multi-county

systems must be established. And it should be recognized that these multi-county library operations must have the strength of library resources that are in the larger municipalities if they are to meet the standards of library services.

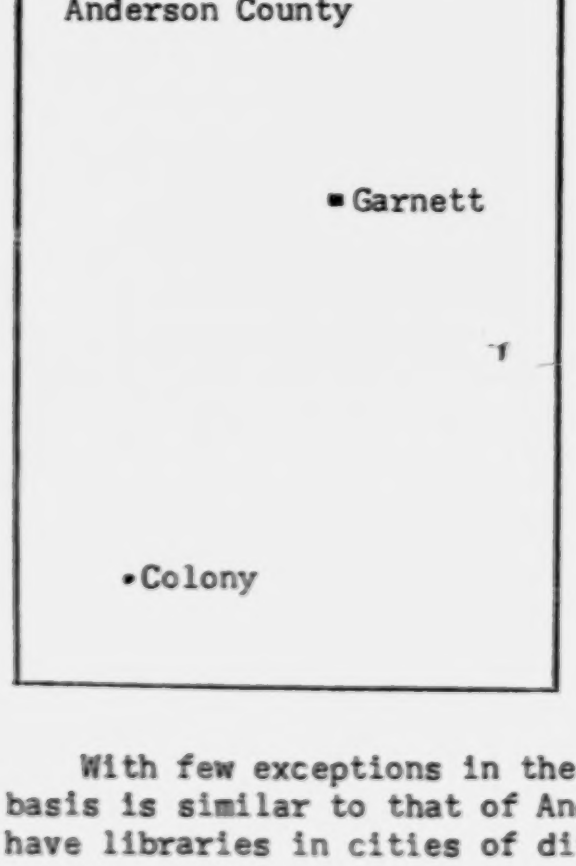
LIBRARY FINANCING:

Two of the major considerations in establishing multi-jurisdictional public services lie in the problems of obtaining adequate financial support and finding a satisfactory pattern of joint financing on an equitable basis. The latter problem is especially complex in Kansas because of the considerable variation of the legal tax levy limits for public library purposes or the lack of uniformity in public library taxes. It might be useful here to review these variations and give an example of the effect of them in a single county.

Example:

Mill tax limits for public library purposes:

Wichita:	3.5 mills, shared with the Park Board and Museum
Kansas City:	Public Library included in school levy
Johnson County:	2 mills outside the aggregate
Hutchinson, Salina and Topeka:	2.5 mills, the library board levies outside the aggregate
First class cities, less than 50,000	2 mills (1 mill outside the aggregate)
Second class cities	3 mills (2 mills outside the aggregate)
Third class cities	2 mills (inside the aggregate)
Counties	1.5 mills (outside the aggregate)
Townships	1 mill (outside the aggregate)
"Systems tax"	.5 mill (outside the aggregate)



1964:
Population, 9,121; Assessed Valuation $23,350,731
Population served, 3,545; unserved, 5,576
Public Libraries: Garnett and Colony
Combined income, $6,033
Garnett, 2nd class, levies 1.90 mills
Colony, 3rd class, levies .25 mills
If Garnett and Colony levied at the maximum, the combined income would be $10,004
If "systems tax" is levied on unserved area and added, library income for county would be $19,991
A county tax of 1.5 mills maximum would yield $35,026
A county tax of only 1 mill, would yield $23,350
If all townships levied a one mill tax, yield would be $23,350

With few exceptions in the state, the library tax picture on a county basis is similar to that of Anderson County. That is, almost all counties have libraries in cities of different classes, levying library taxes below

the maximum and having unserved areas that may come into a library system at the lowest of rates, one-half mill. If all existing public libraries taxed at the maximum level and added the "systems tax," the yield, with few exceptions, would be less that that of a 1.5 mill county-wide tax. In many cases, a 1 mill county tax would yield more than the present level of taxing with the "systems tax" added.

This patch-work system of taxing for library purposes in which municipalities and rural areas are brought together into a system of library services raises a question of principle: uniform taxes for a common public service. This lack of uniformity in taxing for library systems operation is questioned. Good library systems provide individual access to a full range of library services. This is the prime objective of cooperative library services. For example, a man may need an answer to a question important to him or to his business that could be answered in a five-minute telephone call with a professionally educated reference librarian. He may ask for information that would result in a one-hour search, a referral to one or more stronger library resource centers, and finally a loan of valuable books, visual aids or photo-copied material. He may meet his need by working in the library for a short time and borrowing nothing. He may wish to borrow a few books for home use that could be put in an ordinary grocery bag but would be valued at $25-50 dollars. It is not feasible to try to establish levels of service for this individual library patron that call for payment with different levels of tax. If there is to be a library system, its full range of services should be made accessible to him and all citizens in the system area.

From an institutional point of view, it is possible to describe levels of certain library operations, particularily in information and reference library services. It is also possible to assign certain technical operations to centers such as ordering, cataloging, classifying and processing books. And it is possible to establish cost formulas and contractual arrangements among institutions for these parts of the systems program.

It should be possible, also, to articulate the respective roles of libraries of different sizes and types in the service pattern of a large library system. These roles, of course, have to be described in general, but workable terms, that are understandable not only to the smallest community and school libraries but also to the largest and strongest of the municipal, state and university libraries. In addition, the potential role of the privately supported libraries in a state-wide system should be recognized and clarified.

Another question related to library financing is often raised, that is: Which unit of government should bear the cost of public library services--city, township, county, special district, state or federal? Perhaps a more pertinent question in 1966 is: In what proportion should local, state and federal government share in the cost of library systems? As early as 1948, A National Plan for Public Library Services was proposed by the American Library Association suggesting the proportion might be 60% from local government, 25% from state and 15% from federal. This formula was reviewed in 1961 at a national conference of state librarians at Allerton Park in Illinois, and it was generally agreed that a 40-40-20 proportion might be more realistic and attune with the times. At no time has a formula been suggested that would raise the federal share above the state's share, yet in Kansas in 1964, the public library expenditures show a proportion of approximately 87% local, 3% state and 9% federal.

GOALS OF LIBRARY SERVICE:

Has Kansas established any goals of library service? Yes, perhaps, but these goals are not identified as such, not as well known as they should be, and it appears that there is a lack of coordination among libraries in establishing and working toward state-wide goals.

If there are goals of library service, they are found in the laws, rules and regulations under which libraries are established and maintained and in the library standards that have been adopted by organizations and agencies. For example, the state is participating in several programs which make it possible to establish and improve library services using funds provided for in Acts of the Congress. Each of these Acts has a purpose which constitutes a broadly stated goal, accepted by all who make use of the federal funds. Some of these purposes are summarized below to emphasize how library objectives may be derived from legislative intent. These laws also indicate a national trend to improve and expand educational opportunities, including, of course, libraries.

Public Law 88-204. Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 - An Act authorizing grants to institutions of higher education in financing the construction, rehabilitation or improvement of facilities to assist them in assuring "ample opportunity for the fullest development of their (youth's) intellectual capacities . . ."

Public Law 88-210. Vocational Education Act of 1963 - An Act authorizing grants to strengthen and improve the quality of vocational education and to expand the vocational opportunities, so that persons of all ages in all communities . . . will have ready access to vocational training and retraining which is of high quality . . .

Public Law 89-269. Library Services and Construction Act - An Act authorizing grants for services and building construction, "to promote the further development of public library services," recognizing the significance of the public library in the educational, cultural, scientific and informational program of the nation.

Public Law 88-665. National Defense Education Act of 1958 as amended in 1964 - An Act providing funds, among other things, for student loans, strengthening school libraries, training institutes for school librarians, and for library research. The purpose of the Act is "to strengthen the national defense and to encourage and assist in the expansion and improvement of educational programs to meet critical national needs; and for other purposes."

Public Law 89-10. Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 - An Act "to provide financial assistance" to local educational agencies . . . Each of the six titles in this Act has a specific purpose - all aimed at improving and expanding educational opportunities for all youth, regardless of their economic status.

Public Law 89-117. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, Title VII - Community facilities has as its purpose "to assist and encourage communities of the Nation fully to meet the needs of their citizens . . . " Grants for community, regional and state planning projects may include planning for library services and facilities.

Public Law 89-182. State Technical Services Act of 1965 - An Act "to

promote commerce and encourage economic growth by supporting State and interstate programs to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise." Technical, scientific, and engineering information centers may be established under this Act.

Though the following Acts have not yet been implemented, they have direct implications for library development in the state and for this reason are included here.

Public Law 89-291. Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965 - An Act "to provide grants to assist in meeting the need for adequate medical library services and facilities." A national network of regional medical libraries is possible under this law.

Public Law 89-329. Higher Education Act of 1965 - An Act "to strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and to provide financial assistance for students . . . " Authorized are adult education programs, library training and research, experimental educational programs, loans and other assistance to students, and teacher programs.

Perhaps more important is the intent of the Kansas State Legislature as indicated by some of its most recent educational Acts. Purposes of these Acts reveal a growing recognition of the need to improve and expand educational facilities and services and the feasibility of the methods of "unification" and "cooperation."

Chapter 160. Laws of Kansas, 1965. - An Act concerning public libraries and providing for establishment of regional systems of cooperating libraries . . .

"The purpose of this act is for the state in cooperation with local libraries to provide adequate library services to all citizens of the state through the regional systems of cooperating libraries herein provided; by use of joint planning and financing of library services to improve existing service, to utilize such federal aid funds as may be available and to extend library services to persons not having the same at this time."

Chapter 402. Laws of Kansas, 1965. - State School Foundation Fund provides a new state aid formula in the interest of upgrading the quality of education, Chapter 403 authorizes a tentative tax levy in counties of specified size for school construction. Chapter 408 provides for uniformity in public school adult education programs and requires a State Plan. Chapter 410 extends and improves the school unification Act; includes criteria for establishment related to size and student population.

Chapter 417. Laws of Kansas, 1965. - Public Community Junior Colleges. An act establishing a uniform system of public community junior colleges and setting up criteria for establishment to assure quality of program.

Chapter 427. Laws of Kansas, 1965. - Vocational-Technical Schools - provides for use of funds under Public Law 88-210.

LIBRARY STANDARDS:

What about library standards in Kansas? The Kansas Library Association has subscribed to the national standards for public library service and formally adopted the Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries, 1962,

considered to be attainable in Kansas. Standard number one reads:

> "There should be a publicly supported community library easily accessible to every individual and it should connect him with the total resources of his region, state and nation."

This single standard represents a commitment to planning a state-wide library system in which all library resources are made available to all the citizens of the state. The Interim Standards describe both qualitative and quantitative measures of public library service which need not be repeated here.

The Kansas Association of School Librarians has subscribed to the national standards for school library programs, and a group of representatives of this organization is currently preparing standards for school library programs in Kansas. In the meantime, the Department of Public Instruction has issued Guidelines and Regulations for the implementation of Title II of Public Law 89-10 (mentioned above). These guidelines, together with the Department's minimum accreditation and teacher certification regulations, currently serve as standards and goals for school libraries.

The state's standards for accrediting area vocational-technical schools, make no reference to libraries. The criteria for accrediting community junior colleges includes minimum requirements for the library. It is assumed that the college and university libraries are attempting to reach national standards, since there are no state standards for these libraries.

COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES:

One might ask if the idea of cooperative library service is being tried anywhere in Kansas. Will it work? Does it work?

Progress has been reported in more than one region of the state where numerous public libraries in several counties are agreeing to "try out" the idea of sharing library resources. This progress was reviewed in a state-wide conference in Salina in September, 1965, and reported later in the Kansas Library Bulletin. The Kansas Informational Circuit, which is a special referral and interlibrary loan program operated by TWX, is a cooperative venture of the State Library and the six largest public libraries in the state. Libraries in the six public supported academic institutions work together in a Kansas Library Council. In addition to a regular program of interlibrary loans, a recent project of this group was a Union List of Serials, accomplished through use of computers. Many of the larger libraries in the state are members of the Rocky Mountain Bibliographic Center in Denver, and smaller libraries receive the services of this Center through the State Library's membership. A Courier Service, established in January, 1966, links four major libraries in a service pattern--Kansas State University, University of Kansas, K. U. Medical Center, and Linda Hall Library.

Doubtless there are other noteworthy cooperative library programs in the state; if not in Kansas, certainly in the nation. Cooperative library service will work. It is working in many places.

LIBRARY PLANNING:

Long-range planning for the improvement and development of library services in Kansas is essential if the most effective and economical use of funds and resources is realized. Planning is a continous process; it is also an intellectual process. Planners and librarians seem to agree, however, that library planning needs the benefit of not only the best from the professionals (librarians, public administrators, researchers and planners) but also from the consumers of the library's offerings. State-wide library planning should have the leadership of the state's library officials, but it should not be carried on without the systematic involvement of local librarians, trustees, public officials, and citizens who are interested in libraries. Neither should it be done without the help of library organizations and other organizations with library-related interests.

A state-wide library plan should be based on well defined goals and library standards. Establishing the goals and setting priorities among them is, in fact, a part of the plan. Other parts include determining the extent of the gap between the present and the desired future library situation; formulating action programs to reach the objectives of the plan; and finally, allowing the necessary flexibility for modifying both the objectives and the program.

The Faculty Committee at the Kansas State Teachers College was asked to recommend guidelines for library planning. The recommendations may not fit precisely into this assignment since the study has pointed up some immediate needs and other needs that should be met prior to a formally organized program of state-wide library planning. The recommendations, then, might more properly fall under the heading of <u>What Needs to be Done Next in Kansas To Move Toward a State-Wide System of Library Services</u>.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this very brief review of the library conditions in Kansas, the writer has found reason to be both encouraged and discouraged. Particularily encouraging is the evidence that there exists on the part of local people a growing awareness of the need to improve and expand educational facilities and services, including libraries. This recognition of need is reflected in the 1965 state legislation. Great strides in moving Kansas libraries toward adequacy in the past decade have been made by the Kansas State Library, Department of Public Instruction, and the supporting library-related state organization, working together with local librarians, library trustees and other interested citizens. Much is left to accomplish, however. In a year when library development across the nation is moving rapidly, when the modernization of library practices in forging ahead, and when a national network of libraries is in the planning stages, Kansas, obviously, is not ready to receive full benefits from participation in the network. Its own state network is yet to be established.

The recommendations of this report are aimed at the potential establishment of a state system of library services. They suggest only a beginning and emphasize the place of public libraries in such a system.

RECOMMENDATION 1:

Further data is needed on which to base a sound program of state-wide library services and legislative action. Suggested topics for immediate study are as follows:

(a) A survey of public library personnel - who they are - where they are and their qualifications for library work - with an estimate of personnel needs for the proposed regional public library systems. This survey is needed also to determine the professional personnel strength in the state and the extent to which the state should provide in-service training programs for non-professional library personnel.

(b) A survey of space needs of public libraries, with special attention to the needs of cities designated to serve as area centers for the regional systems of cooperating libraries. This survey is needed as a basis for planning the use of federal funds for library buildings.

(c) A study of the quantity and quality of library materials in the state, including special collections, and the provisions for their use, e.g., Who may use the college and university library materials and under what conditions? A state-wide and interlibrary referral and loan pattern, including the service of regional resource centers, should be developed on the basis of this study.

(d) A study of the present method of financing libraries in Kansas, with special emphasis on the various tax limits for public library purposes and the effects of these limits on the development of multi-jurisdictional regional library systems. This study should precede a legislative program of grants-in-aid from the state.

(e) A study of library use and potential use in different size communities in different parts of the state to determine if appropriate levels of library service can be defined and established, e.g., Do user needs differ in the proposed regions? If so, to what extent? This study

is needed for planning the level of service of small community public and school libraries and for establishing an appropriate referral and loan service, especially in sparsely populated areas.

(f) A feasibility study on a state system of library services, with emphasis on the role of the Kansas State Library in such a system and on interlibrary service relationships at the local level among public libraries, and the libraries of schools, community junior colleges, area vocational-technical schools and academic libraries. From this study and those suggested in (c) and (e) above, the articulation of library roles might be achieved and an acceptable service pattern for a state system of library services might be developed. This study is needed not only to clarify and emphasize the respective roles of the different types of libraries but also to support the necessary over-lapping roles.

RECOMMENDATION 2:

Standards for a Kansas state system of library service are needed. Suggested is a statement of standards that would include in a coordinated form the state's standards for school libraries (elementary, secondary and area vocational-technical), public libraries and academic libraries, including the community junior colleges. These standards should emphasize the library needs of the individual and clarify for him (1) the level (or extent) of library service he may expect to receive in his home community, and (2) his lines of access to stronger library resource centers. The preparation of these standards should be a jointly supported project in which all interested institutions, agencies and organizations would actively participate.

RECOMMENDATION 3:

Section 6 of the "systems law" provides that the State Library Advisory Commission "shall adopt rules and regulations establishing standards for (1) approval of regional system petitions, (2) review and amendment of regional system plans, (3) certification of system librarians, and (4) such other matters as the State Commission may deem advisable." Soon after the enactment of this law, the Commission took action on one petition for system designation, and it is reported that several other regions of the state are preparing such petitions for Commission approval before July 1, 1966.

The "systems law" calls for "adequate library services to all citizens of the state," organized on a regional basis. Two pertinent questions arise: (1) What constitutes adequate library service? and (2) What constitutes a region for library service in Kansas?

The writer of this report has given considerable attention to the delineation of regions for library purposes in Kansas in relation to national standards for public libraries, research reports and the plans and experience of other states. The statistical data, by county, (see Appendices) provided basic information for considering the possible boundaries of regional areas. As has been stated previously in this report, the four major criteria that served as a guide for suggesting approximately eleven library regions in Kansas are: (1) existing library strength, (2) a population base of 100,000, (3) a financial base to assure adequacy, and (4) geographic characteristics, including highways, etc. Using this criteria, this writer is suggesting that the state may be divided, for planning purposes, into eleven major library regions having one or more points of library strength. The boundaries of

these regions defined and shown on the map (see Appendix 6) are not intended to be fixed. Further study of the regions should be carried on by the people in the region, for the final decision on boundaries rests with them.

As a result of this special part of the work on the report, it is recommended, to the State Library Advisory Commission

(a) that the Commission take immediate action to adopt at least the basic rules and regulations, including the structural requirements for system designation, that will give the needed direction to localities in their planning and promoting of regional library cooperation and that will assure a degree of library quality in each regional system.

(b) that the Commission's requirements for systems designation

(1) provide a general outline of approximately eleven regions, (not more than 12) naming the anchor point city in each region having library strength to serve as the administrative, bibliographic, reference and research center for the regional library operation

(2) provide that the petition have the full approval of all appropriate governing authorities of their designated center

(3) provide for applications for the designation of intermediate centers in each region, located within easy driving distance of most of the families in the region; the intermediate centers to serve as resource centers for circulating library materials, in-service training programs and as links in the state-wide reference service network.

(4) provide for the minimum population to be served by a system of cooperating libraries - for provisional approval and for final approval

(5) provide for a level of local financial support for system participation

(6) provide for a fully developed two or three year plan for the development of the regional library operation, including goals, methods for carrying out the plan, description of governmental and administrative structure, the service pattern, the library personnel and materials, and budgets, with proposed source of funds.

RECOMMENDATION 4:

It is recommended further that the State Librarian and the State Commission, in submitting the Kansas State Plan for Fiscal '67 to the U. S. Office of Education, include:

(a) Substantial allocations for the strengthening of the proposed regional and intermediate centers on a two or three year basis, to be used for obtaining added qualified staff, library materials, and space requirements for serving the people in surrounding areas.

(b) Projects for carrying on the needed in-service training programs for

librarians and trustees, developing of library standards, and a continuing program of state-wide planning.

(c) A recruiting and study grant program for graduate study in librarianship aimed to recruit and educate Kansas men and women for the Kansas library systems.

RECOMMENDATION 5:

A program of state grants-in-aid to support the development of a Kansas system of library service is needed. It is recommended that the state Commission set into motion a legislative study program to determine the most appropriate and needed state aid program. This program should proceed in cooperation with the research program and the developing of library standards.

Finally, we repeat the three principle purposes of this report: (1) to review briefly library progress in Kansas since 1956, (2) to identify library needs on a state-wide basis, and (3) to offer some suggestions for consideration. It is hoped the report will be useful as a working paper for the State Librarian, State Library Advisory Commission and for all people in the state who engage in the discussions, planning and programming for improved state-wide library services.

V. APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Information Basic to State-Wide Library Development--Kansas Counties

County	Square Miles	Population (1964) Served	Unserved	Total	Assessed Valuation (1965)	Books per capita, 1964 In Public Libraries	In Public School and College Libraries
Allen	505	10,434	6,675	17,109	$ 31,313,474	1.48	4.27
Anderson	577	3,545	5,576	9,121	23,350,731	1.55	3.63
Atchison	421	12,395	7,194	19,589	35,508,453	1.42	12.44
Barber	1,146	4,838	3,438	8,276	31,520,393	2.27	5.92
Barton	865	26,468	8,049	34,517	106,268,145	1.77	4.15
Bourbon	639	9,981	6,431	16,412	27,156,326	1.16	3.74
Brown	578	6,946	7,487	14,433	37,461,656	2.45	5.70
Butler	1,445	21,925	15,912	37,837	92,530,020	1.53	3.99
Chase	774	1,175	2,659	3,834	22,950,415	1.52	4.39
Chautauqua	647	1,736	3,944	5,680	13,802,295	0.73	3.13
Cherokee	587	12,671	9,710	22,381	37,518,126	2.26	5.15
Cheyenne	1027	2,366	2,287	4,653	13,710,119	3.04	6.70
Clark	983	2,123	1,469	3,592	20,486,089	3.64	8.01
Clay	658	5,931	4,937	10,868	31,171,584	2.53	4.62

Cloud	711	8,853	5,631	14,484	37,235,120	1.81	5.24
Coffey	656	3,714	4,448	8,162	20,778,778	2.68	5.16
Comanche	800	3,043	0	3,043	16,258,130	5.09	10.22
Cowley	1,136	24,893	11,351	36,244	83,787,239	1.55	6.29
Crawford	598	22,536	15,642	38,178	43,864,380	1.98	10.58
Decatur	899	3,240	2,822	6,062	16,773,780	1.72	4.56
Dickinson	855	14,074	8,294	22,368	56,237,754	2.82	5.49
Doniphan	379	0	10,123	10,123	18,520,852	0.30	3.42
Douglas	468	28,518	9,058	37,576	91,890,015	1.56	40.00
Edwards	614	3,325	1,940	5,265	21,089,190	4.66	9.16
Elk	647	2,044	2,782	4,826	14,631,484	2.60	5.72
Ellis	900	15,337	6,786	22,123	63,249,213	1.88	26.41
Ellsworth	718	4,574	3,500	8,074	36,759,116	2.73	5.81
Finney	1,302	17,681	0	17,681	57,497,942	1.40	3.73
Ford	1,083	15,368	6,133	21,501	53,594,424	1.57	5.86
Franklin	577	12,770	7,704	20,474	42,621,549	1.47	5.26
Geary	399	19,896	2,988	22,884	30,092,529	1.01	3.45
Jove	1,070	1,545	2,894	4,439	14,866,657	.92	4.92
Graham	891	2,227	3,220	5,447	31,237,533	1.91	5.31

Grant	568	5,691	0	5,691	32,240,684	2.00	3.33
Gray	869	2,200	2,398	4,598	19,229,561	3.04	8.12
Greeley	783	2,196	0	2,196	12,707,598	4.64	8.72
Greenwood	1,150	5,453	5,571	11,024	38,020,803	1.73	5.20
Hamilton	992	3,337	0	3,337	15,521,605	3.74	9.12
Harper	801	5,551	3,683	9,234	35,710,412	2.17	5.26
Harvey	540	18,568	7,073	25,641	66,285,165	2.27	7.58
Haskell	579	3,124	550	3,674	25,453,751	3.44	6.50
Hodgeman	860	1,074	2,058	3,132	19,946,430	4.20	7.71
Jackson	656	2,890	7,217	10,107	21,088,133	1.43	4.88
Jefferson	549	3,693	7,449	11,142	23,744,120	0.68	3.41
Jewell	907	2,617	4,590	7,207	24,208,065	2.92	6.89
Johnson	476	177,137	0	177,137	213,211,299	0.87	2.88
Kearny	853	3,277	0	3,277	23,581,510	1.34	5.22
Kingman	865	4,505	5,756	10,261	45,917,285	1.73	4.01
Kiowa	720	4,571	0	4,571	26,311,720	3.45	10.11
Labette	654	17,778	8,346	26,124	44,322,087	2.06	4.22
Lane	720	3,234	0	3,234	13,783,744	2.59	5.12
Leavenworth	465	25,700	13,932	39,632	51,835,486	1.72	5.79

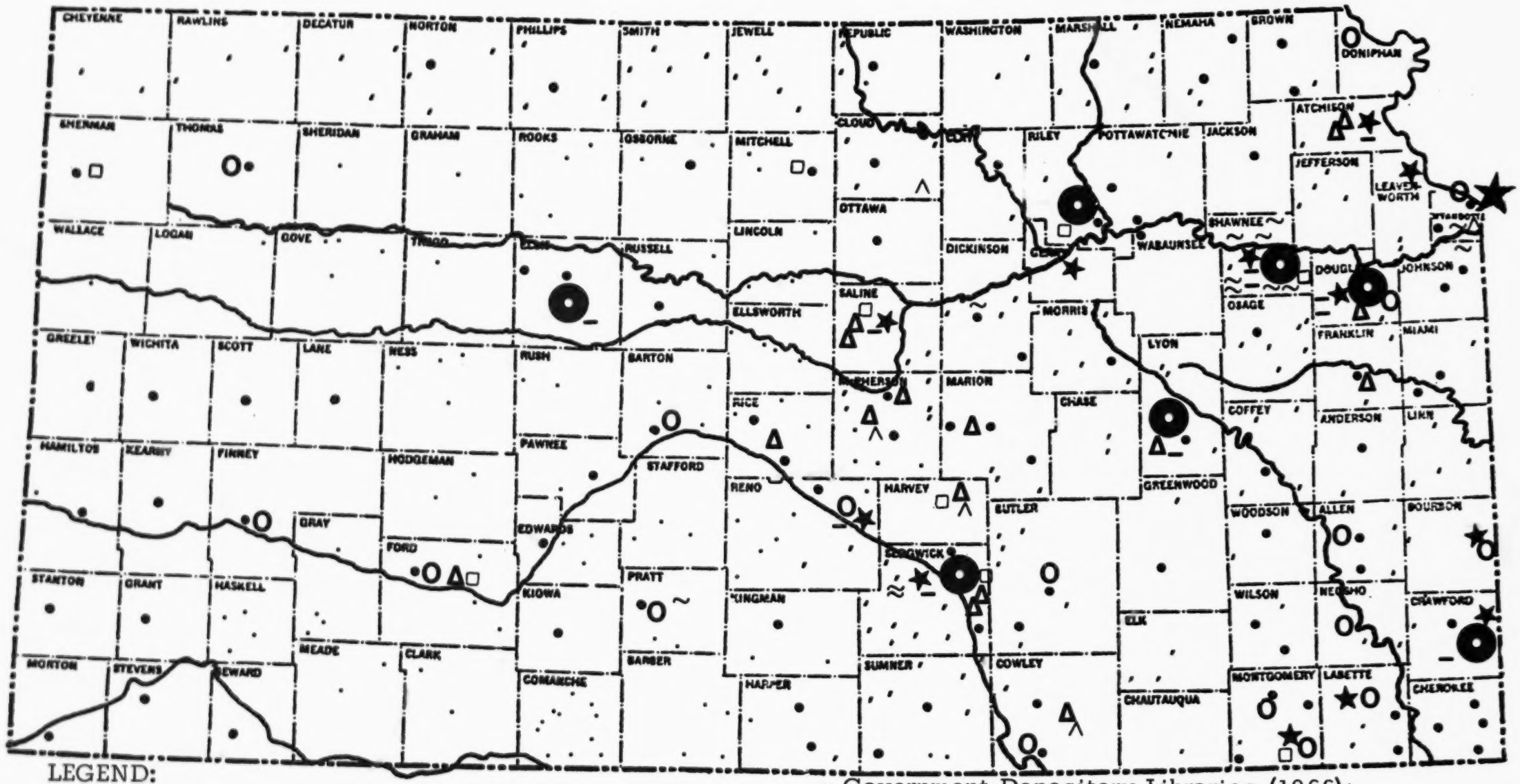
Lincoln	726	2,769	3,241	6,010	23,467,482	2.08	4.97
Linn	605	3,112	5,202	8,314	20,634,382	0.84	3.67
Logan	1,073	2,495	1,887	4,382	14,470,535	2.54	5.23
Lyon	852	18,697	7,245	25,942	61,964,104	1.26	15.25
Marion	959	7,586	7,541	15,127	47,052,966	2.14	6.74
Marshall	911	6,231	9,409	15,640	41,833,638	1.69	3.94
McPherson	895	16,477	7,689	24,166	75,386,954	1.39	7.26
Meade	976	2,876	2,759	5,635	27,288,805	1.46	5.33
Miami	591	10,257	8,337	18,594	41,460,165	1.62	2.83
Mitchell	716	5,279	3,621	8,900	25,926,244	2.93	5.67
Montgomery	649	33,679	10,982	44,661	63,417,264	2.20	4.65
Morris	707	4,171	3,155	7,326	21,921,426	2.81	4.65
Morton	725	2,247	1,612	3,859	27,605,752	1.30	4.17
Nemaha	709	5,446	7,670	13,116	34,487,720	2.45	5.53
Neosho	487	12,989	6,306	19,295	31,743,893	2.18	5.13
Ness	1,081	2,977	2,961	5,938	22,243,961	2.01	4.85
Norton	880	4,822	3,767	8,589	20,563,263	2.61	4.61
Osage	721	4,288	8,830	13,118	27,106,847	2.05	4.31
Osborne	898	3,487	3,942	7,429	24,350,915	3.32	5.95

Ottawa	723	2,142	4,869	7,011	29,251,641	0.91	4.14
Pawnee	749	9,282	0	9,282	34,341,420	2.73	5.75
Phillips	906	5,442	4,217	9,659	29,313,006	3.08	6.88
Pottawatomie	850	12,107	0	12,107	27,559,467	2.86	5.73
Pratt	729	8,417	3,627	12,044	38,674,888	3.41	6.87
Rawlins	1,078	1,819	3,327	5,146	16,448,800	2.83	5.78
Reno	1,255	43,298	17,521	60,819	136,913,561	2.14	4.82
Republic	719	4,367	5,134	9,501	31,178,820	2.92	5.43
Rice	721	7,940	5,483	13,423	63,938,474	4.14	9.51
Riley	624	21,502	9,818	31,320	55,987,367	1.78	26.44
Rooks	893	5,638	3,494	9,132	35,821,376	1.18	4.83
Rush	724	2,395	3,753	6,148	21,792,799	2.45	5.93
Russell	897	6,906	4,469	11,375	55,385,082	1.93	4.37
Saline	720	42,133	6,179	48,312	94,029,425	1.92	5.91
Scott	723	5,723	0	5,723	19,279,089	2.76	3.72
Sedgwick	999	282,346	38,923	321,269	637,027,921	0.74	4.16
Seward	639	15,077	2,468	17,545	51,721,754	1.40	2.93
Shawnee	545	122,819	23,100	145,919	205,191,661	1.20	4.67
Sheridan	893	1,294	2,966	4,260	15,668,017	1.64	4.47

Sherman	1,055	4,814	2,036	6,850	17,810,907	2.28	5.14
Smith	893	3,725	4,327	8,052	21,315,516	2.90	5.45
Stafford	794	4,218	3,225	7,443	44,860,903	5.71	9.36
Stanton	676	2,268	0	2,268	13,439,191	1.64	4.48
Stevens	729	4,562	0	4,562	31,938,677	2.69	5,38
Sumner	1,182	16,626	8,452	25,078	65,492,958	2.22	4.64
Thomas	1,070	4,248	3,220	7,468	24,345,574	1.87	4.91
Trego	901	2,663	2,621	5,284	20,111,763	2.28	4.32
Wabaunsee	791	6,599	0	6,599	22,620,381	3.57	7.44
Wallace	911	1,062	1,270	2,332	9,481,408	.84	5.09
Washington	891	3,059	7,993	11,052	40,223,666	1.07	4.15
Wichita	724	2,979	0	2,979	13,104,917	2.51	4.39
Wilson	574	8,523	5,744	14,279	28,552,848	2.02	5.45
Woodson	504	2,470	2,731	5,201	14,731,771	2.78	4.28
Wyandotte	150	196,575	0	196,575	183,559,815	1.30	1.66

Appendix 2

LIBRARIES - KANSAS COUNTIES
1965-66



LEGEND:

Academic Libraries:

- ● 4-year Public-supported Institution
- O 2-year Public-supported Institution
- Δ 4-year Privately-supported Institution
- ^ 2-year Privately-supported Institution
- □ Area Vocational-Technical School

– Government Depository Libraries (1966):

Public Libraries:

- ★ In 1st. Class Cities
- • In 2nd. Class Cities and County Libraries
- · In 3rd. Class Cities

~ Special Libraries:

School Libraries: (not shown)

Appendix 3

Population Analysis

pages 26-28

Population Analysis--Kansas Counties
(Selected data from U.S. Census of Population, 1960)

County	Total Population (1960)	Gaining	Losing	AGE 0-4 Years	5-19 Years	20-59 Years	60 and Over	Median	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Sc. yrs. completed, over 25yrs of age 0-8	8-12	12-16	Median Male	Female	ENROLLED IN SCHOOL up to 34 yrs. Elem.	H. Sc.	Coll.	INCOME $ 0-2999	3,000-5,999	8,000-9,999	10,000 and over	Median
Allen	16,309	X		1,503	4,184	6,882	3,800	36.5	4,539	4,058	1,399	9.1	10.4	2,341	948	104	1,580	1,728	851	307	4,086
Anderson	9,035	X		878	2,358	3,724	2,075	36.8	2,809	2,087	557	8.8	10.0	1,387	534	19	894	974	443	138	3,810
Atchison	20,898		X	2,189	5,702	9,144	3,863	30.6	4,497	5,243	1,969	10.3	11.6	2,989	1,327	936	1,259	2,260	1,294	399	4,796
Barber	8,713		X	853	2,440	3,894	1,526	32.1	1,813	2,367	817	11.0	11.8	1,523	588	36	573	1,018	571	234	5,073
Barton	32,368	X		3,960	9,195	15,398	3,815	28.6	5,905	8,673	3,041	11.4	12.1	5,620	2,112	148	1,397	3,335	2,890	967	5,654
Bourbon	16,090	X		1,286	3,873	6,954	3,967	39.6	5,079	2,895	1,398	8.8	10.2	2,252	794	123	1,939	1,711	733	217	3,511
Brown	13,229	X		1,180	3,247	5,537	3,265	38.6	3,584	3,496	221	9.2	11.4	1,959	697	75	1,509	1,421	522	213	3,614
Butler	38,395		X	4,383	10,684	17,909	5,419	29.5	7,416	10,279	3,589	10.9	11.7	6,408	2,287	349	1,976	3,828	3,450	1,057	5,588
Chase	3,921		X	306	1,107	1,721	877	38.1	874	1,195	391	11.8	11.5	601	241	48	428	448	175	43	3,661
Chautauqua	5,956		X	449	1,389	2,596	1,522	41.3	1,843	1,534	449	9.1	9.5	811	356	13	777	646	197	123	3,433
Cherokee	22,279	X		1,922	5,928	10,001	4,428	36.0	6,800	5,168	1,556	8.8	9.5	3,491	1,363	132	2,248	2,294	1,316	322	4,077
Cheyenne	4,708		X	418	1,246	2,102	942	34.2	1,377	1,152	357	8.9	10.4	751	393	26	392	508	208	143	4,063
Clark	3,396	X		358	851	1,544	643	34.0	606	997	445	12.0	12.1	535	176	10	263	399	197	77	4,304
Clay	10,675	X		863	2,633	4,544	2,635	38.7	3,045	3,031	684	9.0	10.9	1,645	686	20	990	1,299	552	182	4,152
Cloud	14,407	X		1,348	3,724	5,954	3,381	36.6	3,681	3,766	1,328	9.6	11.6	2,186	986	95	1,123	1,623	761	260	4,232
Coffey	8,403		X	684	2,085	3,480	2,154	39.9	2,640	2,080	630	8.8	10.6	1,212	515	38	1,082	870	308	151	3,353
Comanche	3,271		X	312	847	1,463	1,249	35.6	609	993	361	11.6	11.9	507	221	16	293	351	178	61	4,154
Cowley	37,861		X	3,521	9,813	17,251	7,276	33.1	9,238	9,333	3,769	9.5	11.1	5,302	2,213	973	2,406	3,989	2,651	822	4,956
Crawford	37,032	X		2,982	8,742	16,710	8,598	37.9	10,864	8,591	3,599	9.0	10.1	4,863	1,937	1,843	3,528	4,133	1,995	708	4,157
Decatur	5,778	X		620	1,467	2,553	1,238	35.0	1,479	1,637	396	9.8	11.7	907	322	4	533	647	307	110	3,976
Dickinson	21,572	X		2,210	5,279	9,566	4,517	35.3	4,873	6,414	1,474	10.7	11.9	3,184	1,265	30	1,626	2,576	1,286	474	4,501
Doniphan	9,574	X		951	2,597	4,026	2,000	34.4	2,800	2,159	626	8.8	10.4	1,589	594	132	894	1,055	467	121	3,973
Douglas	43,720		X	4,455	12,085	21,567	5,613	24.3	5,699	8,408	6,771	12.3	12.3	5,431	2,509	7,605	2,251	3,976	2,903	1,142	5,251
Edwards	5,118	X		524	1,394	2,200	1,000	33.8	1,149	350	491	10.8	12.0	847	333	16	394	603	239	104	4,310
Elk	5,048		X	358	1,161	2,091	1,438	43.5	1,655	1,364	534	8.8	10.3	691	285	5	694	535	190	59	3,228
Ellis	21,270	X		2,572	6,713	9,800	2,185	23.4	4,136	3,684	2,120	11.2	10.6	3,366	1,254	1,853	1,031	1,962	1,376	452	5,124
Ellsworth	7,677	X		649	1,914	3,468	1,646	38.1	2,327	1,960	533	8.9	10.2	1,236	538	15	674	934	395	132	4,279
Finney	16,093	X		2,209	4,955	7,168	1,761	24.7	2,799	3,391	1,772	10.8	12.1	2,827	1,061	253	750	1,548	1,054	534	5,333
Ford	20,938	X		2,412	5,910	9,398	3,218	29.1	3,867	5,304	2,245	11.5	12.1	3,613	1,375	461	1,041	2,049	1,569	623	5,325
Franklin	19,548	X		1,858	4,982	8,538	4,170	34.2	5,029	4,932	1,700	9.4	10.7	2,908	1,102	491	1,758	2,219	1,012	341	4,193
Geary	28,779		X	3,964	7,202	15,354	2,259	23.9	3,802	7,278	2,295	12.1	12.1	3,770	1,155	204	1,834	3,139	1,441	455	4,278
Gove	4,107	X		559	1,200	1,777	571	27.5	913	904	356	10.4	11.1	706	355	15	265	459	224	79	4,527
Graham	5,586		X	798	1,545	2,436	807	27.2	1,131	1,387	437	10.3	12.0	965	323	12	398	511	373	179	5,185
Grant	5,269	X		712	1,709	2,496	352	23.8	778	1,313	469	11.5	12.2	1,072	286	24	144	583	442	146	5,765
Gray	4,380	X		477	1,265	2,043	695	30.3	947	1,056	437	10.6	11.9	751	298	21	356	524	198	93	4,638

Greeley	2,087	X		245	637	956	229	25.9	363	561	147	10.8	12.2	379	132	9	57	211	191	70	5,941
Greenwood	11,253		X	949	2,789	4,965	2,550	37.6	3,050	2,904	1,123	9.1	11.3	1,575	703	52	1,019	1,265	683	255	4,336
Hamilton	3,144	X		370	933	1,446	395	27.3	608	848	228	11.2	11.4	574	239	8	179	330	175	134	5,225
Harper	9,541		X	832	2,461	4,245	2,013	36.0	2,131	2,897	900	10.9	11.7	1,508	667	22	596	1,140	773	213	4,971
Harvey	25,865		X	2,744	7,098	11,601	4,422	30.2	5,162	6,573	2,699	11.1	12.1	4,065	1,523	654	1,248	2,935	1,928	624	5,170
Haskell	2,990	X		396	927	1,369	298	25.4	379	401	329	12.1	12.3	566	172	4	101	330	192	136	5,567
Hodgeman	3,115	X		364	913	1,371	467	29.9	611	779	309	10.4	12.1	522	221	4	207	380	163	47	4,376
Jackson	10,309		X	939	2,606	4,356	2,408	37.4	2,786	2,798	781	9.1	11.3	1,492	676	26	1,158	998	595	176	3,815
Jefferson	11,252		X	1,125	3,034	4,712	2,381	34.1	2,629	3,160	786	9.7	11.9	1,821	671	27	1,015	1,106	651	239	4,287
Jewell	7,217		X	617	1,743	3,041	1,816	40.0	1,782	2,299	546	10.1	12.1	1,016	486	9	929	763	246	129	3,344
Johnson	143,792	X		18,304	42,259	71,247	11,982	28.3	12,308	35,893	29,410	12.8	12.5	27,583	7,922	1,373	2,720	7,247	14,823	13,125	8,161
Kearny	3,108	X		390	973	1,398	347	26.1	571	747	269	10.1	12.1	594	211	8	189	292	226	112	5,378
Kingman	9,959	X		1,051	2,804	4,226	1,877	32.1	2,169	2,500	1,008	10.2	12.0	1,941	810	58	618	1,106	632	228	4,884
Kiowa	4,426		X	408	1,297	2,010	846	33.7	873	1,229	565	11.5	12.2	732	353	75	272	563	347	90	5,205
Labette	26,805		X	2,292	7,305	11,349	5,969	35.9	7,052	6,727	2,349	9.1	10.7	3,811	1,735	296	2,771	2,650	1,455	375	3,956
Lane	3,060	X		358	889	1,408	405	28.5	533	798	327	12.1	12.3	543	176	27	188	352	120	98	4,883
Leavenworth	48,524		X	4,840	12,069	24,323	7,292	32.0	11,257	12,635	4,918	10.1	11.9	6,930	2,133	454	2,217	3,711	3,549	1,204	5,513
Lincoln	5,556	X		481	1,340	2,449	1,286	38.5	1,517	1,535	454	8.9	11.2	813	335	25	586	697	245	40	3,660
Linn	8,274	X		644	2,036	3,463	2,131	40.8	2,486	2,197	621	8.9	10.5	1,214	503	8	898	888	450	144	3,981
Logan	4,036		X	449	1,261	1,754	572	28.1	765	1,046	331	10.4	12.1	776	264	—	249	391	250	147	5,080
Lyon	26,928		X	2,528	7,205	11,973	5,214	29.9	4,997	6,164	3,201	11.0	12.1	3,545	1,349	2,769	2,003	2,637	1,606	609	4,616
Marion	15,143		X	1,420	4,067	6,513	3,173	34.0	4,048	3,640	1,292	9.4	10.4	1,958	928	454	1,213	1,539	834	451	4,557
Marshall	15,598	X		1,476	3,719	6,699	3,604	37.6	4,367	4,183	1,185	9.0	11.2	2,287	928	9	1,650	1,533	980	306	3,992
McPherson	24,795	X		2,420	6,553	10,925	4,378	31.7	5,236	5,742	2,813	11.0	12.0	3,729	1,338	863	1,476	2,579	1,756	617	4,947
Meade	5,505	X		662	1,531	2,512	800	29.8	1,059	1,465	539	11.3	12.1	938	336	31	414	558	388	97	4,701
Miami	19,884		X	1,812	5,027	8,892	4,153	36.5	5,596	5,508	1,213	9.0	10.4	2,924	1,216	46	1,412	1,843	1,324	420	4,930
Mitchell	8,466	X		795	2,355	3,702	2,014	36.5	2,149	2,443	783	10.0	12.1	1,407	615	12	758	1,009	534	146	4,137
Montgomery	45,027		X	4,133	11,805	20,141	8,928	34.8	11,053	11,590	4,377	9.9	10.9	6,943	2,850	549	3,565	4,688	3,137	974	4,759
Morris	7,398		X	668	1,875	3,131	1,718	37.4	1,927	1,962	680	9.0	12.0	1,150	433	—	871	807	373	83	3,626
Morton	3,354	X		455	1,020	1,503	376	25.5	529	878	283	11.9	12.2	637	235	9	112	331	296	129	5,924
Nemaha	12,897	X		1,383	3,623	5,254	2,637	31.9	3,513	3,091	760	8.9	10.6	2,216	877	8	1,428	1,286	495	195	3,501
Neosho	19,455		X	1,909	5,030	8,215	4,097	35.0	5,032	4,954	1,687	9.5	10.7	3,013	1,131	184	1,721	2,303	1,008	374	4,245
Ness	5,470	X		580	1,486	2,400	1,004	33.0	1,331	1,383	474	9.9	11.8	929	416	27	524	567	269	135	3,832
Norton	8,035	X		713	2,070	3,536	1,716	37.1	2,177	2,161	647	9.0	11.4	1,279	526	11	785	825	380	199	4,125
Osage	12,886	X		1,271	3,338	5,419	2,858	35.2	3,373	3,506	841	9.2	11.3	1,963	822	56	1,332	1,423	604	190	3,939
Osborne	7,906		X	727	1,849	3,172	1,759	37.5	1,849	2,077	766	10.1	12.1	1,109	403	8	775	836	332	127	4,774
Ottawa	6,779	X		615	2,097	2,931	1,636	38.6	1,611	2,005	623	10.9	12.1	962	439	4	673	843	325	100	3,963
Pawnee	10,054		X	965	2,372	4,096	2,121	33.1	2,472	2,986	1,155	10.6	12.0	1,665	669	42	842	990	658	255	5,174
Phillips	8,709	X		827	2,271	3,609	1,824	35.0	2,405	2,220	670	9.0	11.1	1,403	530	16	857	938	482	153	3,952
Pottawatomie	11,957	X		1,214	3,031	5,311	2,401	34.1	2,891	3,315	978	10.3	11.5	1,847	756	175	1,143	1,193	660	197	4,053
Pratt	12,122		X	1,231	3,253	5,220	2,113	37.1	2,262	3,490	1,263	11.6	12.1	1,954	676	149	728	1,382	929	306	5,070

Rawlins	5,279		R	612	1,531	2,277	859	39.8	1,210	1,318	417	9.5	12.1	431	301	22	377	450	306	163	4,819
Reno	59,055	R		6,631	16,148	17,025	9,251	30.0	10,440	16,399	5,974	11.4	12.0	9,181	3,454	820	3,139	6,478	4,257	1,606	5,724
Republic	9,768		R	822	2,981	4,275	2,390	39.6	3,603	2,969	722	9.7	11.3	1,351	676	40	1,251	1,081	373	110	3,706
Rice	13,909		R	1,391	3,737	6,963	2,518	33.0	7,344	6,160	1,549	11.8	12.2	2,220	873	307	781	1,901	946	251	4,916
Riley	43,915	R		4,935	11,436	21,631	39,032	23	3,902	8,114	5,952	12.5	12.4	4,796	1,980	5,855	2,124	3,944	2,341	796	4,914
Rooks	9,734		R	1,130	2,737	4,243	1,674	29.3	3,890	2,695	786	10.7	12.0	1,784	663	41	652	1,008	682	189	4,910
Rush	4,169		R	593	1,630	2,727	1,210	34.6	1,797	1,187	482	9.0	9.8	996	397	23	469	660	335	205	4,617
Russell	11,341	R		1,220	3,131	5,334	1,763	33.0	2,596	3,078	958	10.7	11.9	1,914	950	233	579	1,307	823	240	5,069
Saline	54,715		R	8,109	13,671	27,183	5,822	21.9	6,502	14,631	5,999	12.2	12.2	7,616	2,774	765	2,205	6,065	4,058	1,617	5,283
Scott	5,291	R		660	1,537	2,437	594	27.0	829	1,442	475	11.4	12.2	964	340	26	250	615	363	121	5,218
Sedgwick	343,231		R	45,714	96,762	169,461	33,294	26.7	49,238	90,454	41,771	12.2	12.2	57,493	17,306	5,151	13,540	30,652	31,458	14,439	6,146
Seward	16,934	R		2,891	4,539	7,755	1,355	25.7	2,176	4,457	1,580	12.0	12.1	2,886	989	32	472	1,512	1,488	573	6,072
Shawnee	141,246	R		17,615	34,836	69,253	19,532	28.5	21,664	38,720	17,398	12.1	12.2	20,419	6,374	2,001	5,776	12,751	12,569	5,263	5,931
Sheridan	4,267		R	545	1,295	1,807	620	26.9	984	989	243	9.7	11.1	801	351	15	340	463	185	63	4,084
Sherman	5,652	R		712	1,809	3,058	1,103	31.1	1,458	1,795	565	9.8	11.9	1,129	498	43	392	743	489	226	5,095
Smith	7,776	R		658	1,890	3,313	1,915	38.2	2,330	2,181	458	8.9	10.8	1,135	441	4	976	790	394	83	3,399
Stafford	7,451		R	627	1,934	3,435	1,455	35.9	1,751	2,090	755	10.6	12.0	1,151	506	16	697	896	432	139	4,404
Stanton	2,109	R		309	618	991	190	25.8	338	512	228	11.5	12.2	404	123	0	102	194	137	117	5,662
Stevens	4,490	R		532	1,329	2,133	406	26.3	699	1,118	425	12.0	12.2	803	309	13	150	396	376	196	4,112
Sumner	25,316		R	2,569	6,830	11,088	4,830	32.8	5,044	7,625	2,016	11.0	11.7	4,292	1,915	108	547	2,848	1,826	579	5,052
Thomas	7,359	R		885	2,106	334	1,033	28.6	1,179	2,071	752	11.7	12.2	1,299	422	15	372	779	502	297	5,146
Trego	5,473		R	669	1,600	2,461	741	28.6	1,310	1,229	422	9.1	12.3	1,037	389	16	392	585	316	106	4,595
Wabaunsee	6,648		R	824	1,685	2,753	1,586	36.8	1,857	1,776	458	9.0	11.4	934	399	16	762	635	332	110	3,500
Wallace	2,049	R		221	610	896	342	29.8	430	567	176	10.1	12.2	382	199	20	143	223	93	40	4,279
Washington	10,739	R		989	2,733	4,614	2,459	38.0	3,590	2,518	557	8.9	9.3	1,642	628	31	1,413	1,026	373	134	3,147
Wichita	2,765	R		345	856	1,235	309	25.5	537	696	152	9.2	12.2	531	240	14	182	265	156	97	4,775
Wilson	13,077	R		1,147	3,361	5,555	3,009	37.4	3,596	3,532	975	9.2	10.5	2,048	675	34	1,232	1,367	761	256	4,723
Woodson	5,423		R	431	1,296	2,229	1,467	41.4	1,726	1,415	373	8.7	10.9	743	333	8	654	625	215	63	3,466
Wyandotte	185,495	R		23,104	49,636	88,776	23,979	28.7	40,920	48,426	12,211	10.0	10.6	29,970	9,080	1,973	7,157	17,867	17,639	5,425	5,376

Appendix 4

Library Financing--Kansas Counties

County	Assessed Valuation 1965	Public Library Income, 1966 In 1st Class Cities	In 2nd Class Cities	In 3rd Class Cities	Potential Public Library Income, 1966 Existing Libraries at maximum tax level	County-wide maximum tax	System tax plus tax of Existing Libraries at maximum level
Allen	$ 31,313,474		20,055	355	24,382	46,970	35,936
Anderson	23,350,731		5,952	81	9,944	35,026	19,991
Atchison	35,508,453	15,913		518	34,678	53,263	43,763
Barber	31,520,393			7,515	10,363	47,281	23,634
Barton	106,268,145		47,644	11,711	93,804	159,402	129,996
Bourbon	27,156,326	17,026		186	20,935	40,734	28,720
Brown	37,461,656		10,003	526	23,492	56,192	38,252
Butler	92,530,020		33,373	2,232	69,319	138,795	103,893
Chase	22,950,415			1,905	4,935	34,426	15,029
Chautauqua	13,802,295			1,704	3,587	20,703	9,591
Cherokee	37,519,126		20,920		26,551	56,277	40,885
Cheyenne	13,710,119			3,530	4,843	20,565	10,487
Clark	20,486,089			3,272	4,716	30,729	9,064
Clay	31,171,584		10,668	982	23,186	46,757	34,741

Cloud	37,235,120		13,723	1,471	30,354	55,853	43,929
Coffey	20,778,778		5,838	1,433	9,685	31,168	18,445
Comanche	16,258,130			5,470	19,190	24,387	19,190
Cowley	83,787,239		45,820	0	94,047	125,681	120,474
Crawford	43,864,380	32,219	3,738	906	48,451	65,797	58,860
Decatur	16,773,780			5,536	6,084	25,161	12,950
Dickinson	56,237,754		30,166	4,457	45,825	84,357	65,825
Doniphan	18,520,852				0	27,781	9,260
Douglas	91,890,015	80,170		2,159	94,894	137,835	117,116
Edwards	21,089,190		7,930	574	11,796	31,634	8,075
Elk	14,631,454			2,254	4,072	21,947	10,370
Ellis	63,249,213		24,028		48,537	94,874	72,072
Ellsworth	36,759,116			6,372	10,538	55,139	26,283
Finney	57,497,942		27,840		74,224	86,247	74,224
Ford	53,594,424		27,502	248	53,139	80,391	18,391
Franklin	42,621,549		35,836	1,323	41,490	63,932	55,924
Geary	30,092,529	14,119			35,797	45,139	41,494
Gove	14,866,657			951	3,634	22,300	11,359
Graham	31,237,533			3,621	4,470	44,856	18,971

Grant	32,240,684	12,[illegible]		48,361	48,361	48,361	
Gray	19,229,561		6,222	8,905	28,844	7,194	
Greeley	12,707,598	4,[illegible]		19,061	19,061	19,061	
Greenwood	38,020,803	7,[illegible]80	1,987	13,316	57,031	29,929	
Hamilton	15,521,605	3,138		23,282	23,282	23,282	
Harper	35,710,412	9,[illegible]01	969	21,827	53,566	35,871	
Harvey	66,295,165	29,[illegible]82	7,427	81,468	99,428	101,059	
Haskell	25,453,751		7,180	26,913	38,181	1,848	
Hodgeman	19,946,430		2,940	3,391	29,920	12,689	
Jackson	21,088,133	4,[illegible]05		12,013	31,632	20,555	
Jefferson	23,744,120		3,593	9,390	35,616	17,840	
Jewell	24,208,065		1,926	5,525	36,312	16,361	
Johnson	213,211,299	401,971	24,121	438,677 est.	319,816	438,677	
Kearny	23,581,510	6,3[illegible]7		35,372	35,372	35,372	
Kingman	45,917,285	9,129	530	15,505	68,876	35,758	
Kiowa	26,311,720	12,[illegible]30		39,468	39,468	39,468	
Labette	44,322,087	27,284	5,[illegible]9	1,[illegible]15	18,906	66,483	52,031
Lane	13,783,744	3,859		20,676	20,676	20,676	
Leavenworth	51,835,486	33,563		1,593	58,162	77,753	69,676

Lincoln	23,467,482			4,348	5,278	35,201	15,692
Linn	20,634,382			0	6,069	30,952	16,386
Logan	14,470,535			2,401	6,003	21,706	11,737
Lyon	61,964,104		53,179	1,358	92,861	92,946	107,425
Marion	47,052,966		7,337	1,992	25,040	70,579	43,809
Marshall	41,833,638		4,845	1,857	26,502	62,750	43,479
McPherson	75,386,954		21,714	12,783	63,729	113,080	87,506
Meade	27,288,805			4,658	5,529	40,933	12,262
Miami	41,460,165		17,764	337	31,872	62,190	47,150
Mitchell	25,926,244		10,856	0	17,021	38,889	27,624
Montgomery	63,417,264	23,387	34,066		80,730	95,126	96,392
Morris	21,921,426		5,985	1,028	11,582	32,882	19,855
Morton	27,605,752		1,649		7,138	41,409	12,613
Nemaha	34,487,720		10,623	1,204	20,285	51,732	33,991
Neosho	31,743,893			1,790	35,162	47,616	45,201
Ness	22,243,961			3,849	6,396	33,366	9,523
Norton	20,563,263		9,301	390	16,371	30,845	24,008
Osage	27,106,847		941	1,107	14,104	40,660	25,250
Osborne	24,350,915		9,139	1,609	11,172	36,526	21,319

Ottawa	29,251,641		4,903		7,823	43,877	26,145
Pawnee	34,341,420		18,083	0	21,851	51,512	35,495
Phillips	29,313,006		7,139	578	15,748	43,970	28,083
Pottawatomie	27,559,467		41,008	447	49,504 est.	41,339	49,504
Pratt	38,674,888		10,573	455	29,895	58,012	44,509
Rawlins	16,448,800			1,978	5,344	24,673	12,505
Reno	136,913,561	127,546	2,812	8,216	146,900	205,370	185,620
Republic	31,178,820		7,809	1,890	14,874	46,768	27,778
Rice	63,938,474		15,054	458	31,668	95,908	58,330
Riley	55,987,367		57,923	472	108,876	83,981	118,645
Rooks	35,821,376			6,127	11,726	53,732	26,705
Rush	21,792,799			4,192	8,788	32,689	17,746
Russell	55,385,082		18,802	1,031	25,987	83,078	49,235
Saline	94,029,425			824	153,056	141,044	169,551
Scott	19,279,089		12,917		28,919	28,919	28,919
Sedgwick	137,027,921	490,000	12,260	7,972	588,962 est.	955,542	634,039
Seward	51,721,754		29,738		54,069	77,583	16,849
Shawnee	205,191,661	330,011		456	367,848	307,787	396,816
Sheridan	15,668,017			2,022	2,259	23,502	9,428

Sherman	17,810,907		15,144		17,309	26,716	23,330
Smith	21,315,516			5,486	8,076	31,973	17,026
Stafford	44,860,903			9,956	10,741	67,291	30,496
Stanton	13,439,191		16,530		20,159	20,159	20,159
Stevens	31,938,677		12,137		47,908	47,908	47,908
Sumner	65,492,958		11,117	6,040	48,913	98,239	71,692
Thomas	24,345,574		10,154		16,556	36,518	25,969
Trego	20,111,763			4,636	5,552	30,168	14,220
Wabaunsee	22,620,381		22,620		33,931	33,931	33,931
Wallace	9,481,408			254	2,142	14,222	6,347
Washington	40,223,666			3,872	7,032	60,335	25,386
Wichita	13,104,917		6,946		19,657	19,657	19,657
Wilson	28,552,848		15,962	192	21,713	42,829	32,312
Woodson	14,731,771		2,839	745	7,131	22,098	13,244
Wyandotte	183,559,815	326,368	80,471 (incl. co.)		426,591 est.	78,000 est.	426,591 est.

Appendix 5

Suggested Regional Areas for Library Development in Kansas
- by S. Janice Kee

Area	Counties	Population (1960)	Approx. % of State Pop.	Sq. Mi.	Assessed (1965) Valuation
I Northwest (Hays)	16: Cheyenne, Sherman, Wallace Rawlins, Thomas, Logan, Decatur, Sheridan, Gove, Norton, Graham, Trego, Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, and Rush	109,251	5%	15,171	$365,664,750
II No.-Central (Salina)	13: Saline, Smith, Osborne, Russell, Barton, Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Republic, Cloud, Ottawa, Dickinson	195,555	9%	10,348	$565,613,325
III Central (Manhattan)	8: Riley, Wabaunsee, Pottawatomie, Geary, Clay, Washington, Marshall, Nemaha	139,207	6%	5,833	$283,976,352
IV Central (Topeka)	3: Shawnee, Jackson, Brown	164,824	8%	1,779	$263,741,450
V North East (Lawrence)	5: Douglas, Jefferson, Atchison, Doniphan, Leavenworth	133,968	6%	2,282	$221,498,926
VI Flint Hills (Emporia)	7: Lyon, Morris, Osage Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Marion	85,926	4%	5,819	$239,795,334
VII Eastern (Kansas City)	4: Wyandotte, Johnson, Franklin, Miami	368,719	17%	1,794	$480,852,828

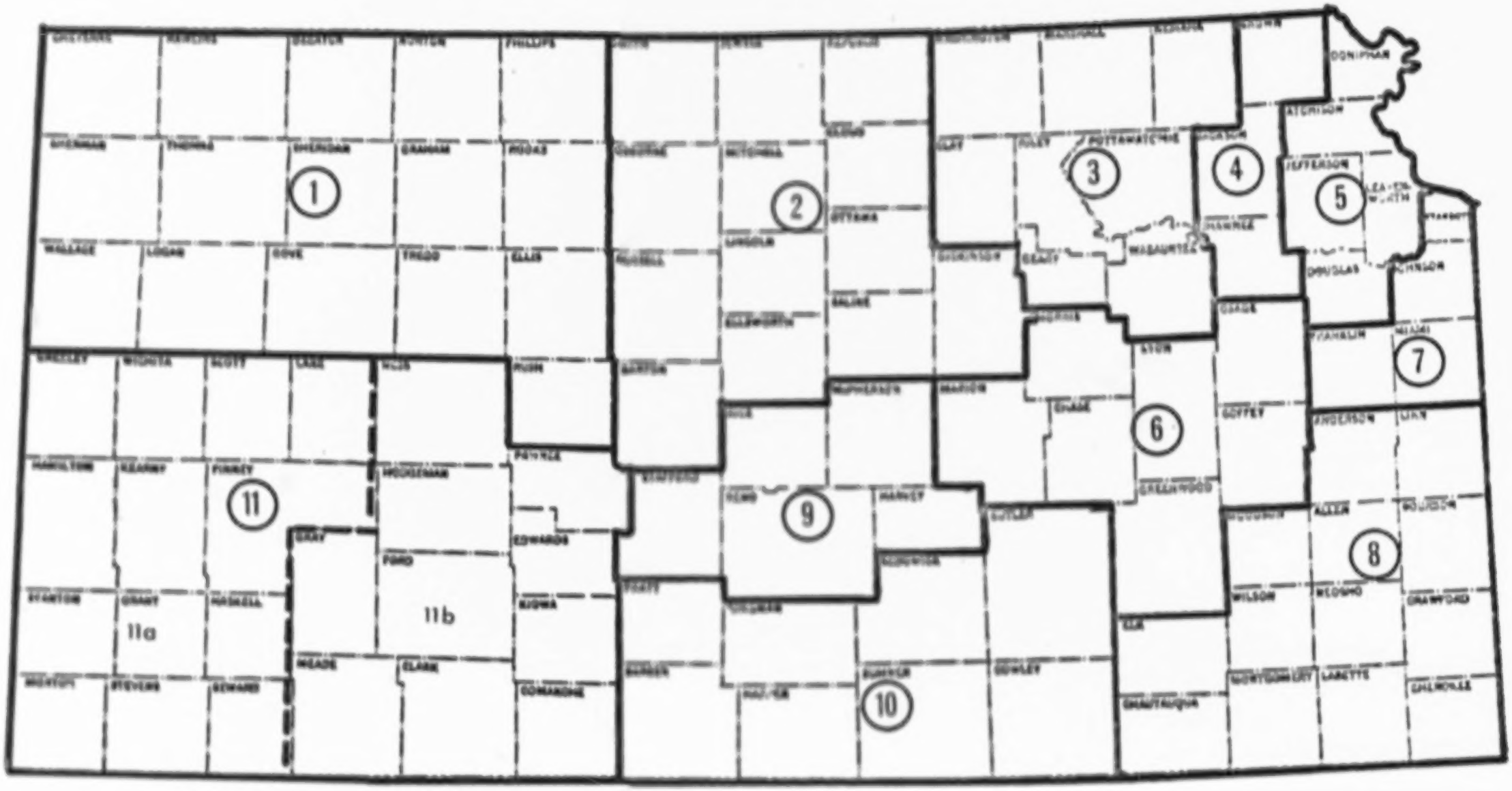
Regional Areas . . . Con'td.

Area	Counties	Population (1960)	Approx. % of State Pop.	Sq. Mi.	Assessed (1965) Valuation
VIII Southeast (Pittsburg)	13: Anderson, Linn, Woodson, Allen, Bourbon, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Elk, Chautauqua, Montgomery, Labette, Cherokee	229,790	11%	7,673	$395,039,061
IX South Central (Hutchinson)	5: Reno, Stafford, Harvey, Rice, and McPherson	130,565	6%	4,205	$387,385,057
X South Central (Wichita)	8: Sedgwick, Pratt, Barker, Kingman, Harper, Sumner, Butler, Cowley	485,137	22%	8,303	$1,030,661,116
XI South West (Garden City)	23: Greeley, Hamilton, Stanton, Morton, Wichita, Kearny, Grant, Stevens, Scott, Finney, Haskell, Seward, Lane, Gray, Meade, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford, Clark, Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa, Comanche	135,609	6%	18,748	$598,665,944
XI a	12: Greeley, Hamilton, Stanton, Morton, Wichita, Kearny, Grant, Stevens, Scott, Finney, Haskell, Seward	66,476	3%	9,293	$324,092,470
XI b	11: Lane, Gray, Meade, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford, Clark, Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa, Comanche	69,133	3%	9,455	$274,573,474

Appendix 6

Suggested Regional Areas for Library Development in Kansas

-by S. Janice Kee



Appendix 7

Area 1 - 16 Counties

Hays

Square miles: 15,171

Population, 1960: 109,251

Age:	0-4 years	12,372
	5-19	31,191
	20-59	48,568
	60 and over	17,220

Educational attainment:
(School yrs. completed, over 25 years of age)

Elem.	0-8 yrs.	24,641
H. S.	8-12	26,131
College	12-16	9,157

Enrolled in School (up to 34 yrs.)

Elem.	18,010
H. S.	7,165
College	2,132

Income:

0 - 2,999	7,647
3,000 - 5,999	11,152
6,000 - 9,999	6,508
10,000 and over	2,751

Libraries:

Total public libraries	36
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	6
3rd class	30

*Based on Kansas State Board of Agriculture Population prediction, January 1, 1964.

*Population Served by public libraries	61,407
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	32,377
3rd class	29,030
*Population Unserved by public libraries	50,567

Institutional libraries:

4-yr. public supported	1
2-yr. public supported	1
4-yr. private supported	0
2-yr. private supported	0
Area Vocation-Tech. School	1
Unified School Districts	31

Financing:

Assessed Valuation, 1965	365,664,750
Public Libr. Income, 1966	101,982
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	65,766
3rd class	36,216

Potential public library income:

(a) Existing libraries, maximum tax	175,366
(b) County-wide, maximum tax	548,497
(c) Systems (a) above plus max. tax	325,916

Books per capita:

In public libraries	2.07
In public school and college	6.57

Area 2 - 13 Counties

Salina

Square miles: 10,348

Population, 1960: 195,555

Age:	0-4 years	22,011
	5-19	50,969
	20-59	89,786
	60 and over	33,759

Educational attainment:
(School yrs. completed, over 25 years of age)

Elem.	0-8 yrs.	40,825
H. S.	8-12	54,031
College	12-16	17,984

Enrolled in School (up to 34 yrs.)

Elem.	29,449
H. S.	11,919
College	1,288

Income:

0 - $2,999	13,551
3,000 - 5,999	21,879
6,000 - 9,999	12,667
10,000 and over	4,425

Libraries:

Total public libraries	45
In 1st class cities	1
2nd class	9
3rd class	35

*Based on Kansas State Board of Agriculture Population prediction, January 1, 1964.

*Population Served by public libraries	127,394
In 1st class cities	41,293
2nd class	54,186
3rd class	32,176
*Population Unserved by public libraries	65,846

Institutional libraries:

4-yr. public supported	0
2-yr. public supported	1
4-yr. private supported	2
2-yr. private supported	1
Eisenhower Library	1
Area Vocational-Tech. School	2
Unified School Districts	32

Financing:

Assessed Valuation, 1965	565,613,325
Public Libr. Income, 1966	302,167
In 1st class cities	125,000 est.
2nd class	136,042
3rd class	41,125

Potential public library income:

(a) Existing libraries, maximum tax	429,333
(b) County-wide, maximum tax	848,419
(c) Systems (a) above plus max. tax	636,764

Books per capita:

In public libraries	2.38
In public school and college	5.34

Area 3 - 8 Counties

Manhattan

Square miles: 5,833

Population, 1960: 139,207

Age:	0-4 years	15,367
	5-19	36,162
	20-59	66,165
	60 and over	56,593

Educational attainment: (School yrs. completed, over 25 years of age)

Elem.	0-8 yrs.	26,967
H. S.	8-12	33,306
College	12-16	12,869

Enrolled in School (up to 34 yrs.)

Elem.	19,137
H. S.	7,309
College	6,318

Income:

0 - $2,999	11,344
3,000 - 5,999	13,958
6,000 - 9,999	7,075
10,000 and over	2,375

Libraries:

Total public libraries	24
In 1st class cities	1
2nd class	8
3rd class	15

*Based on Kansas State Board of Agriculture Population prediction, January 1, 1964.

*Population Served by public libraries	80,771
In 1st class cities	19,896
2nd class	53,644
3rd class	8,098
*Population Unserved by public libraries	42,815

Institutional libraries:

4-yr. public supported	1
2-yr. public supported	0
4-yr. private supported	0
2-yr. private supported	0
Area Vocational-Tech. School	1
Unified School Districts	18

Financing:

Assessed Valuation, 1965	283,976,352
Public Libr. Income, 1966	180,630
In 1st class cities	14,319
2nd class	147,477
3rd class	8,834

Potential public library income:

(a) Existing libraries, maximum tax	305,113
(b) County-wide, maximum tax	425,964
(c) Systems (a) above plus max. tax	381,571

Books per capita:

In public libraries	2.12
In public school and college	7.66

Area 4 - 3 Counties

Topeka

Square miles: 1,779

Population, 1960: 164,824

Age:	0-4 years	19,734
	5-19	40,689
	20-59	79,146
	60 and over	25,255

Educational attainment:
(School yrs. completed, over 25 years of age)

Elem.	0-8 yrs.	28,034
H. S.	8-12	45,014
College	12-16	18,400

Enrolled in School (up to 34 yrs.)

Elem.	23,870
H. S.	7,757
College	2,102

Income:

0 - $2,999	8,443
3,000 - 5,999	15,180
6,000 - 9,999	13,386
10,000 and over	5,652

Libraries:

Total public libraries	6
In 1st class cities	1
2nd class	3
3rd class	2

*Based on Kansas State Board of Agriculture Population prediction, January 1, 1964.

*Population Served by public libraries	132,692
In 1st class cities	122,008
2nd class	9,498
3rd class	1,186
*Population Unserved by public libraries	37,767

Institutional libraries:

4-yr. public supported	1
2-yr. public supported	0
4-yr. private supported	0
2-yr. private supported	0
Area Vocational-Tech. School	1
Unified School Districts	9

Financing:

Assessed Valuation, 1965	263,741,450
Public Libr. Income, 1966	345,801
In 1st class cities	330,011
2nd class	14,808
3rd class	982

Potential public library income:

(a) Existing libraries, maximum tax	403,353
(b) County-wide, maximum tax	395,611
(c) Systems (a) above plus max. tax	455,623

Books per capita:

In public libraries	1.69
In public school and college	15.25

Area 5 - 5 Counties

Lawrence

Square miles: 2,282

Population, 1960: 133,968

Age:	0-4 years	13,560
	5-19	35,487
	20-59	63,772
	60 and over	21,149

Educational attainment:
(School yrs. completed, over 25 years of age)

Elem.	0-8 yrs.	26,882
H. S.	8-12	31,605
College	12-16	15,070

Enrolled in School (up to 34 yrs.)

Elem.	18,760
H. S.	7,234
College	9,154

Income:

0 - $2,999	7,636
3,000 - 5,999	12,108
6,000 - 9,999	8,864
10,000 and over	3,005

Libraries:

Total public libraries	11
In 1st. class cities	3
2nd. class	0
3rd. class	8

*Based on Kansas State Board of Agriculture Population prediction, January 1, 1964.

*Population Served by public libraries	70,306
In 1st class cities	62,696
2nd class	0
3rd class	7,610
*Population Unserved by public libraries	47,756

Institutional libraries:

4-yr. public supported	1
2-yr. public supported	2
4-yr. private supported	3
2-yr. private supported	0
Area Vocation-Tech. School	0
Unified School Districts	14

Financing:

Assessed Valuation, 1965	221,498,926
Public Libr. Income, 1966	137,509
In 1st class cities	129,646
2nd class	0
3rd class	7,863

Potential public library income:

(a) Existing libraries, maximum tax	197,114
(b) County-wide, maximum tax	332,218
(c) Systems (a) above plus max. tax	257,655

Books per capita:

In public libraries	1.14
In public school and college	13.01

Area 6 - 7 Counties

Emporia

Square miles: 5,819

Population, 1960: 85,926

Age:	0-4 years	7,816
	5-19	22,376
	20-59	37,202
	60 and over	18,544

Educational attainment: (School yrs. completed, over 25 years of age)

Elem.	0-8 yrs.	20,909
H. S.	8-12	21,451
College	12-16	8,158

Enrolled in School (up to 34 yrs.)

Elem.	12,030
H. S.	4,990
College	3,417

Income:

0 - $2,999	7,948
3,000 - 5,999	9,039
6,000 - 9,999	4,583
10,000 and over	1,782

Libraries:

Total public libraries	32
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	8
3rd class	24

*Based on Kansas State Board of Agriculture Population prediction, January 1, 1964.

*Population Served by public libraries	45,084
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	34,970
3rd class	10,114
*Population Unserved by public libraries	39,449

Institutional libraries:

4-yr. public supported	1
2-yr. public supported	0
4-yr. private supported	2
2-yr. private supported	0
Area Vocational-Tech. School	0
Unified School Districts	14

Financing:

Assessed Valuation, 1965	239,795,339
Public Libr. Income, 1966	91,170
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	80,360
3rd class	10,810

Potential public library income:

(a) Existing libraries, maximum tax	171,523
(b) County-wide, maximum tax	359,692
(c) Systems (a) above plus max. tax	259,742

Books per capita:

In public libraries	2.03
In public school and college	6.53

Area 7 - 4 Counties

Kansas City

Square miles: 1,794

Population, 1960: 368,719

Age:	0-4 years	45,078
	5-19	101,904
	20-59	177,453
	60 and over	42,284

Educational attainment: (School yrs. completed, over 25 years of age)

Elem.	0-8 yrs.	63,853
H. S.	8-12	94,759
College	12-16	44,534

Enrolled in School (up to 34 yrs.)

Elem.	63,385
H. S.	19,320
College	3,883

Income:

0 - $2,999	13,047
3,000 - 5,999	29,176
6,000 - 9,999	34,798
10,000 and over	19,311

Libraries:

Total public libraries	10
In 1st class cities (Johnson Co. includ.)	2
2nd class	5
3rd class	3

*Based on Kansas State Board of Agriculture Population prediction, January 1, 1964.

*Population Served by public libraries	396,739
In 1st class cities	291,447
2nd class	36,185
3rd class	2,531
*Population Unserved by public libraries	16,041

Institutional libraries:

4-yr. public supported	0
2-yr. public supported	1
4-yr. private supported	1
2-yr. private supported	1
Area Vocational-Tech. School	0
Unified School Districts	9

Financing:

Assessed Valuation, 1965	$60,852,828
Public Libr. Income, 1966	$88,191 est.
In 1st class cities	728,339
2nd class	158,192
3rd	1,660

Potential public library income:

(a) Existing libraries, maximum tax	$60,830 est.
(b) County-wide, maximum tax	523,938
(c) Systems (a) above plus max. tax	890,242

Books per capita:

In public libraries	1.32
In public school and college	3.16

Area 8 - 13 Counties

Pittsburg

Square miles: 7,673

Population, 1960: 229,790

Age:	0-4 years	19,934
	5-19	58,468
	20-59	100,110
	60 and over	51,319

Educational attainment: (School yrs. completed, over 25 years of age)

Elem.	0-8 yrs.	64,514
H. S.	8-12	56,112
College	12-16	19,874

Enrolled in School (up to 34 years)

Elem.	33,608
H. S.	13,444
College	3,318

Income:

0 - $2,999	22,501
3,000 - 5,999	24,547
6,000 - 9,999	12,751
10,000 and over	4,061

Libraries:

Total public libraries	42
In 1st class cities	4
2nd class	17
3rd class	21

*Based on Kansas State Board of Agriculture Population prediction, January 1, 1964.

*Population Served by public libraries	141,510
In 1st class cities	58,753
2nd class	69,200
3rd class	13,827
*Population Unserved by public libraries	90,071

Institutional libraries:

4-yr. public supported	1
2-yr. public supported	6
4-yr. private supported	0
2-yr. private supported	0
Area Vocational-Tech. School	1
Unified School Districts	23

Financing:

Assessed Valuation, 1965	395,039,061
Public Libr. Income, 1966	251,110
In 1st class cities	99,916
2nd class	141,666
3rd class	9,528

Potential public library income:

(a) Existing libraries, maximum tax	327,633
(b) County-wide maximum tax	592,558
(c) Systems (a) above plus max. tax	459,921

Books per capita:

In public libraries	1.76
In public school and college	4.89

Area 9 - 5 Counties

Hutchinson

Square miles: 4,205

Population, 1960: 130,565

Age:	0-4 years	13,813
	5-19	35,470
	20-59	49,249
	60 and over	22,024

Educational attainment:
(School yrs. completed, over 25 years of age)

Elem.	0-8 yrs.	24,933
H. S.	8-12	34,964
College	12-16	13,790

Enrolled in School (up to 34 years)

Elem.	20,346
H. S.	7,694
College	2,660

Income:

0 - $2,999	7,341
3,000 - 5,999	14,689
6,000 - 9,999	9,319
10,000 and over	3,247

Libraries:

Total public libraries	35
In 1st class cities	1
2nd class	6
3rd class	28

*Based on Kansas State Board of Agriculture Population prediction, January 1, 1964.

*Population Served by public libraries	90,501
In 1st class cities	37,914
2nd class	35,179
3rd class	17,408
*Population Unserved by public libraries	40,991

Institutional libraries:

4-yr. public supported	0
2-yr. public supported	1
4-yr. private supported	4
2-yr. private supported	2
Area Vocational-Tech. School	1
Unified School Districts	17

Financing:

Assessed Valuation, 1965	387,385,057
Public Libr. Income, 1966	235,748
In 1st class cities	127,546
2nd class	69,362
3rd class	38,840

Potential public library income:

(a) Existing libraries, maximum tax	334,506
(b) County-wide maximum tax	581,077
(c) Systems (a) above plus max. tax	463,001

Books per capita:

In public libraries	3.13
In public school and college	7.71

Area 10 - 8 Counties

Wichita

Square miles: 8,303

Population, 1960: 485,137

Age:	0-4 years	60,153
	5-19	133,052
	20-59	233,594
	60 and over	58,368

Educational attainment:
(School yrs. completed, over 25 years of age)

Elem.	0-8 yrs.	78,311
H. S.	8-12	128,945
College	12-16	55,133

Enrolled in School (up to 34 years)

Elem.	80,311
H. S.	26,462
College	6,846

Income:

0 - $2,999	18,984
3,000 - 5,999	45,963
6,000 - 9,999	42,295
10,000 and over	17,878

Libraries:

Total public libraries	49
In 1st class cities	1
2nd class	12
3rd class	36

*Based on Kansas State Board of Agriculture Population prediction, January 1, 1964.

*Population Served by public libraries	369,101
In 1st class cities	265,366
2nd class	78,973
3rd class	24,762
*Population Unserved by public libraries	91,142

Institutional libraries:

4-yr. public supported	1
2-yr. public supported	3
4-yr. private supported	3
2-yr. private supported	1
Area Vocational-Tech. School	1
Unified School Districts	22

Financing:

Assessed Valuation, 1965	1,030,661,116
Public Libr. Income, 1966	647,886
In 1st class cities	490,000
2nd class	132,173
3rd class	25,713

Potential public library income:

(a) Existing libraries, maximum tax	876,831
(b) County-wide, maximum tax	1,545,992
(c) Systems (a) above plus max. tax	1,069,870

Books per capita:

In public libraries	1.96
In public school and college	5.13

Area 11 - 23 Counties

Garden City

Square miles: 18,748

Population, 1960: 135,609

Age:	0-4 years	16,264
	5-19	38,783
	20-59	62,202
	60 and over	19,060

Educational attainment:
(School yrs. completed. over 25 years of age)

Elem.	0-8 yrs.	24,663
H. S.	8-12	34,129
College	12-16	13,715

Enrolled in School (up to 34 years)

Elem.	23,599
H. S.	8,922
College	1,130

Income:

0 - 2,999	7,161
3,000 - 5,999	13,935
6,000 - 9,999	9,422
10,000 and over	4,035

Libraries:

Total public libraries	54
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	18
3rd class	36

*Based on Kansas State Board of Agriculture Population prediction, January 1, 1966.

*Population Served by public libraries	118,235
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	97,927
3rd class	20,308
*Population Unserved by public libraries	84,756

Institutional libraries:

4-yr. public supported	0
2-yr. public supported	2
4-yr. private supported	1
2-yr. private supported	0
Area Vocational-Tech. School	1
Unified School Districts	30

Financial:

Assessed Valuation, 1965	$98,665,944
Public Libr. Income, 1966	238,147
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	204,134
3rd class	34,013

Potential public library income:

(a) Existing libraries, maximum tax	600,120
(b) County-wide, maximum tax	897,999
(c) Systems (a) above plus max. tax	540,010

Books per capita:

In public libraries	2.77
In public school and college	6.21

Area IIa - 12 Counties

Garden City

Square miles: 9,293

Population, 1960: 66,476

Age:	0-4 years	8,944
	5-19	20,033
	20-59	30,887
	60 and over	6,612

Educational attainment:
(School yrs. completed, over 25 years of age)

Elem.	0-8 yrs.	10,606
H. S.	8-12	16,765
College	12-16	6,367

Enrolled in School (up to 34 years)

Elem.	12,217
H. S.	4,356
College	400

Income:

0 - $2,999	2,688
3,000 - 5,999	6,599
6,000 - 9,999	5,096
10,000 and over	2,365

Libraries:

Total public libraries	16
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	12
3rd class	4

*Based on Kansas State Board of Agriculture Population prediction, January 1, 1964.

*Population Served by public libraries	68,162
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	65,038
3rd class	3,124
*Population Unserved by public libraries	65,038

Institutional Libraries:

4-yr. public supported	0
2-yr. public supported	1
4-yr. private supported	0
2-yr. private supported	0
Area Vocational-Tech. School	0
Unified School Districts	11

Financing:

Assessed Valuation, 1965	$24,092,470
Public Libr. Income, 1966	$41,310
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	$34,130
3rd class	7,180

Potential public library income:

(a) Existing libraries, maximum tax	$05,063
(b) County-wide, maximum tax	$86,139
(c) Systems (a) above plus Max. tax	$4[illegible],253

Books per capita:

In public libraries	2.41
In public school and college	5.14

Area 11b - 11 Counties

Dodge City

Square miles: 9,455

Population, 1960: 69,133

Age:	0-4 years	7,320
	5-19	18,750
	20-59	31,315
	60 and over	12,448

Educational attainment:
(School yrs. completed, over 25 years of age)

Elem.	0-8 yrs.	14,057
H. S.	8-12	17,364
College	12-16	7,348

Enrolled in School (up to 34 years)

Elem.	11,382
H. S.	4,566
College	730

Income:

0 - 2,999	4,473
3,000 - 5,999	7,336
6,000 - 9,999	4,326
10,000 and over	1,670

Libraries:

Total public libraries	38
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	6
3rd class	32

*Based on Kansas State Board of Agriculture Population prediction, January 1, 1964.

*Population Served by public libraries	50,073
In 1st class cities	0
2nd class	32,889
3rd class	17,184
*Population Unserved by public libraries	19,718

Institutional libraries:

4-yr. public supported	0
2-yr. public supported	1
4-yr. private supported	1
2-yr. private supported	0
Area Vocational Tech. School	1
Unified School Districts	19

Financing:

Assessed Valuation, 1965	274,573,474
Public Libr. Income, 1966	96,837
In 1st. class cities	0
2nd class	70,004
3rd class	26,833

Potential public library income:

(a) Existing libraries, maximum tax	195,057
(b) County-wide, maximum tax	411,860
(c) Systems (a) above plus max. tax	191,757

Books per capita:

In public libraries	3.13
In public school and college	7.29

Appendix B

For Further Study - A List of References

This list of references was provided by the Law and Reference Departments of the State Libraries of Kansas. Except for State citations, these publications are available, on loan from the Kansas State Library. Current information on State Plans for the use of federal funds is also available from the State Library. S.J.K.

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Appendix 9

Action of the State Library Advisory Commission - April 8, 1966.

The State Library Advisory Commission considered the report at its April 8, 1966, meeting at the State Capitol Building, Topeka, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved that:

The State Library Advisory Commission accepts the "Kee Report" as a useful working document, and recommends its publication in full, for reference and discussion purposes. The Commission also compliments Miss Kee and her colleagues on the care and thoroughness with which the report has been prepared. Miss Kee's recommendations will be given careful consideration. However, before implementation of any of the recommendations, the Commission will consult with libraries, library board members, and other interested persons in Kansas, and with other professional specialists outside the state.